A Vocabulary of the Korwa language;—collected by W. CROOKE, B. A., C. S.

The following vocabulary of the language spoken by the Korwas, of whom there are a few families in the jungles of the southern part of Mirzapur, may be of interest in connection with Mr. Driver's paper in the 2nd number of the Society's Journal, Part I, for 1891. I have compared the list casually with Mr. Hislop's vocabulary of what he calls the Kuri and Muâsi dialect, and some words are certainly identical: but I leave the analysis of the language to some one skilled in the Gondi and Kolarian dialects. The glossary was taken down carefully from a Korwa, who could speak Hindi intelligibly as well as his own language :—

Mother,	ingû.
Father,	apâ.
Son,	hopûnu.
Daughter,	kori hopúnu.
Woman,	ereât.
Mother-in-law,	henhartu.
Father-in-law,	honhartu.
Wife's brother,	sarâng.
Paternal uncle,	kâkâ, (Hindi).
Paternal aunt,	kâkî, (do.)
Married woman,	byâh kî wabâ.
Paternal grandfather,	<i>dâdâ</i> , (do.)
Maternal uncle,	mâmâ, (do.)
Maternal aunt,	mâmî, (do.)
Boiled rice,	lețî.
Salt,	bulung.
Paddy,	horu.
Husked rice,	kudi.
Wheat flour,	kaniku, (Skt. kaņika).
Wheat,	rakti, (Skt. $rakta = red$).
Gram,	buțu, (Hind. búnț).
Fire,	sangel, (singal, Kuri).
Water,	dâ, (da, Kuri).
Clothes,	chirá, (Skt. chîra).
A cot,	purkum.
House,	ora, (ura, Kuri).
Thatch,	saramtu.
Door,	duârtu, (Skt. dvâra).
Q	

Head,	bha.
Ear,	lutur, (as in Kuri).
Eye,	nain, (Skt. nayana).
Forehead,	samángtu, (? Hind. sámné = in front).
	mût, (mű, Kuri).
Nose, Choole	
Cheek, Board or moustache	johâtu, (joka, Kuri). danhát (Hind dánhá)
Beard or moustache,	darhît, (Hind. dârhî). tarîn.
Tooth, Month	
Mouth,	åham.
Tongue,	alangtu.
Lip, Hein	unuru.
Hair,	ukutu.
Hand,	tî.
Neck,	hotutu.
Shoulder,	kandhim, (Hind. kandhâ).
Upper arm,	súpumu.
Wrist,	luluâm.
Palm of the hand,	tarwâmu.
Finger,	angrimu.
Breast,	kurâm.
Thigh,	bulûm, (bulu, Kuri).
Shin,	porkatâm.
Nail,	nahiyâm, (Skt. nakha).
Cow,	$dangr\hat{a}$, (Hind. $d\hat{a}ngar =$ horned cattle).
Ox, Desffele	bail, (Hindi).
Buffalo,	bhains, (do.)
Female goat,	merom.
He goat,	bakrå, (do.)
Oil,	sunûm, (as in Kuri).
Ghî,	ghî, (Hindi).
Fowl,	sunku.
Tiger,	kül, (kula, Kuri).
Leopard,	kurari.
Jackal,	buwâku.
Hare, Been	kulâhi.
Bear, Cat	banâ, (bânâ, Kuri).
Cat, Sâmbhar deer,	púsí, (English pussy). sarmaku.
Deer,	
Fish,	silipku. hakûku (kaká Kuni)
Owl,	hakûku, (kakû, Kuri).
Crow,	happu. kahuku (Skt (kaka)
0101,	kâhuku, (Skt. (kâka).

1892.]

Kite, kurețu. Partridge, úrê. gondarî. Quail, dûju. Parrot, Tobacco, tamâk, (Hindi). Bamboo, mât. (mâhat, Kuri). Pipal tree, haseyâ. seri. $S\hat{a}l$ tree, Leaves of the $S\hat{a}l$, sarjûm. The tribal dance or sarangmi. karamâ. Earring, mundarâ, (Hind. mundrî). illi. Liquor, Mahuâ tree, matkâm. Broom, junung, To run away, nayami. dulang chalâma, (Hind. chalnâ). Come, To sit down, durangami. rimûmi. To stand up, To sleep on the ground, gendjimi. To wake, jagámi, (Hind. jágná). To laugh, lâdami. To cry, yâmami. To eat, jomûmi. To drink water, dâtuân. The spud for digging râmi, (Hind. rambhâ). roots. The sun, beyar. bângo. The moon, epalku, (epal, Kuri). The stars, lemir. The sky, The ground, ût. Thunder, palkédêrâ. thankâ. Lightning, Weight, hemâlâ. To be angry, khiskena, (Hind. khis = a grin of rage). To quarrel, kalahena. To fondle, duduyemi. To abuse, egiriyadeyâ. Bitter, hatiyâ. Sweet, soriyâ. Sour, jojiyâ.

Morning,	jhâtkarîti.
Midday,	$tiken \ ken \hat{a}.$
Evening,	ayup kenâ.
To ascend,	rikâtimi.
Cold weather,	l e $\hat{a}rtan\hat{a}$.
Hot weather,	ogartanâ.
To bathe,	muân.
Barren,	menehepunwâ.
To sleep,	gitimi.
To be bald,	koânâ uptido.
To cook,	badelangi sînmâ.
The rice is cooking,	leti dova senidá.
Naked,	$ut \hat{u}rken \hat{a}.$

The Korkus-By W. H. P. DRIVER.

The Korkus are the most westerly of all the Kolarian tribes. They inhabit the Satpura, Mahadeo, and Maikul Hills in the Central Provinces, and a few are to be found in the valley of the Tapti.

They are found in various stages of civilisation, but they mostly cling to the hills and jungles, only visiting the nearest towns in the plains for marketing purposes.

They have retained their aboriginal language (a dialect of Kolarian), and also their aboriginal songs and dances, which plainly show their affinity to the Kols of Chota Nagpore.

They are in fact closely allied to the Korwas of Sirgooja, whose traditions connect them with the Mahadeo Hills.

The following short vocabulary shows the similarity in language :---

	-	•		•	
English.	Korwa.	Korku.	[English.	Korwa.	Korku.
One	${ m Mi}$	${f Mia}$	Bear	Bana	Bana
Two	\mathbf{Bar}	Baria	Body	$\Pi \mathrm{orom}$	Komo
Three	\mathbf{Pei}	$\mathbf{A}\mathrm{phia}$	Dog	Seta	Sita
Ι	Ing	Ing	Earth	Has	Kasa
Thou	\mathbf{Am}	\mathbf{Am}	Eye	${f Met}$	\mathbf{Med}
We	Aling	Alè -	Fire	Sengel	Singal
No	Bai	Bang	Hair	Ub	Hub
\mathbf{This}	\mathbf{Nai}	Ini	Hand	Ti	${ m Ti}$
\mathbf{W} hat	\mathbf{C} hila	Chuja	Hen	Sim	Sim
To eat	Jom	Jojom	Leaf	Sakam	Sakum
To sleep	\mathbf{Gette}	Giti	Oil	Sunum	Sunum
Come	Hint	Hijo	Salt	Bulung	Bulung
Go	\mathbf{Senme}	Sene	Snake	Bing	Bing
To-day	Tising	Ting	Star	Epil	Ifil
To-morrow	Gapa	Gaphang	Tiger	Kul	Kula,

[No. 2,